

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

I.—RIVERS AS BARRIERS TO THE DISTRIBUTION OF GIBBONS.

With reference to Mr. R. E. Parson's notes on this subject on pages 434 and 926 of Vol. xlii of the *Journal*: in the course of the Vernay-Hopwood Scientific Expedition in Upper Burma in 1935 we discovered that the Chindwin River served as a barrier between the *Hylobates hoolock* of the areas east of the river, and the same species west of the river.

While the hoolock of the forests west of the Chindwin have only the white band of hair across the forehead, those east of river have, in addition, white hairs across the bridge of the nose; sometimes also in the 'point' of the beard; and always in the preputial region, which in some cases is almost entirely white.

C/O GRINDLAY & CO. LTD.,
BOMBAY,
11th October, 1942.

R. C. MORRIS,
Major.

II.—TIGER CLAW MARKS ON TREES.

With reference to Mr. C. E. Hewetson's note on page 926 of the *Journal*, Vol. xlii, No. 4: in the forest areas of the Kollegal and North Coimbatore Divisions of the Coimbatore District, S. India, it is by no means uncommon to find trees bearing the claw marks of tiger, and occasionally of panther. In 90% of the cases the trees are *Terminalia Arjuna*. In one instance the marks extended to a height of 18 ft. A pair of mating tigers climbed to a height of 16 ft. on one *Arjuna*, and were seen lying on a single large branch.

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III.—SHEEP AT A SALT LICK.

A correspondent writes as follows:—

'I noticed in several issues of *Bomb. Nat. Hist. Society Journal* your articles on the analysis of salt licks and hence this letter.

In the village of Kothamangalam which is about 10 miles due west of Satyamangalam which town is 42 miles N.W. of Coimbatore City, I noticed that sheep after grazing come to a spot just at the edge of the village to eat earth. This place, the villagers told me, had always been thus used by the sheep. A circular basin about